Aircraft Installed Battery Industry Working Group Updates

International Aircraft Systems Fire Protection Working Group Cologne, Germany May 10 – 11, 2017

Steve Summer Federal Aviation Administration Fire Safety Branch http://www.fire.tc.faa.gov



Industry Working Groups

 RTCA SC-225 – Rechargeable Lithium Batteries and Battery Systems

 RTCA SC-235 – Non-Rechargeable Lithium Batteries

RTCA SC-225: Rechargeable Lithium Battery & Battery Systems

Committee formed 3/2011 to provide certification guidance for rechargeable lithium batteries and battery systems that are permanently installed in aircraft

Points of Contact:

- Chair: Richard Nguyen (Boeing)
- Secretary: Stephen Diehl (Boeing)
- DFO: Norm Pereira (FAA)

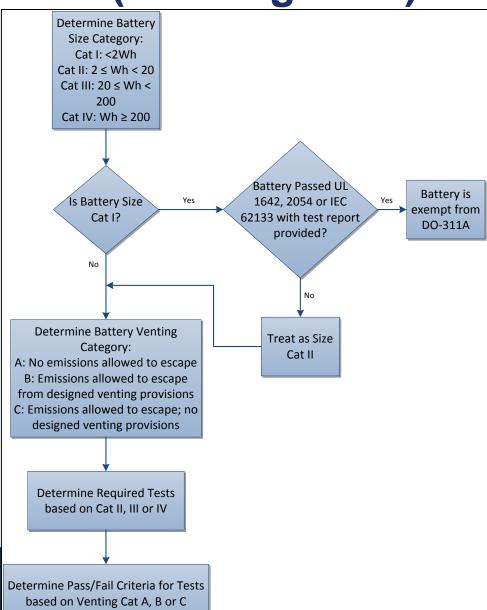
- Committee submitted DO-311A to the PMC in June, 2015
 - Integrates coverage for all sizes of batteries.
 - Incorporates the latest understanding of lithium battery technology, battery testing and installation guidance including special condition, means of compliance issue papers and safety recommendations from NTSB.
- PMC rejected initial document for use as a minimum operational performance standard for a TSO, citing format/editorial issues and requesting a review of the categorization of batteries and the incorporation of design requirements

- Group has addressed these issues and document has completed Final Review and Comment (FRAC)
- However several dissenting opinions were received by members with regards to a full battery thermal runaway test that is included in the document.
- Work is ongoing to reach an agreement which will address the dissenting opinions and the group hopes to submit the revised final document to PMC in June 2017.



- Batteries are now separated into four different size categories
- Additionally, batteries are categorized by venting methodology
- Tests are categorized as performance or safety tests.
 - All battery size categories must perform safety related tests.
 - Performance based tests are conducted based on category type
 - Pass/Fail criteria is dependent on venting type
- Single Cell TR Containment test requires both overheating and overcharging as the initiation method
- Battery TR Containment test allows for either overheating or overcharging as the initiation method





RTCA SC-235: Non-Rechargeable Lithium Batteries & Battery Systems

Committee formed 06/2015 to revise RTCA DO-227, to provide guidance for non-rechargeable lithium batteries that are permanently installed in aircraft.

Points of Contact:

Chair: John Trela (Boeing)

Secretary: Jeff Densmore

(Radiant Power)

DFO: Norm Pereira (FAA)

- Document has been completed and is currently going through the FRAC process.
- Final meeting is planned for May 10, 2017
- Similarities exist with many of the SC-225 test procedures (heating rate for TR test, etc), however there are some significant differences as well.

- Overheating is provided as the primary TR initiation method
 - If TR does not occur, then other methods can be employed
 - Overcharge
 - Polarity reversal
- Regardless of initiation method, objective evidence of TR must be provided per the provided definition

Current SC-235 thermal runaway definition:

– A thermal runaway results from the initiation of an irreversible exothermic chemical reaction within the cell causing an uncontrollable release of internal electrical and chemical energy resulting in a rapid and accelerating temperature rise to a peak, with an accompanying collapse of cell voltage, and the chemical decomposition oxidation of metallic lithium by combination with active cathode materials.

- As part of the reporting requirements of the TR containment test volume, rate of release and temperature of gasses emitted from the unit must be measured and reported.
- Fractional composition of gasses (per ASTM E800) must also be reported:
 - CO₂
 - CO
 - HF
 - HCL
 - NOx

- SOx
- HCN
- Additional critical gasses based on cell chemistry

Questions?

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